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A HISTORICAL REVIEW OF THE GENERA OF THE
POLYPORACEAE.*

BY WILLIAM ALPHONSO MURRILL.

It is not my intention to lengthen the present paper with a formal introduction. The subject of "generic types" is not unknown to American botanists and the historical method here adopted leaves little to be explained. The principles by which I have been chiefly guided are also quite well known, having been stated and explained by Underwood in "A Review of the Genera of Ferns proposed prior to 1832" (Mem. Torrey Club, 6:250). and restated by Banker in "A Historical Review of the proposed Genera of the Hydnaceæ," which appeared in the July number of the current volume of the Torrey Bulletin. After a brief statement regarding the establishment of each genus in its chronological order, an alphabetical summary will be made in which available generic names will be distinguished from those which for any reason are considered untenable. In order to make the species names better understood in cases where an early name is restored, the name assigned to the given species by Saccardo in his *Sylloge* is placed in parenthesis after the earlier name.

1. AGARICUS (Dill.) L. Sp. Pl. 1176. 1753. — Based on *A. quercinus* L. Fl. Suec. 380. n. 1082, 1745, where this species is directly referred to Dillenius' genus *Agaricus*. Since Linnæus states that he adopted the genus *Agaricus* from Dillenius and this species is the only one directly cited by Linnæus as belonging to the genus, it must stand as its type.

2. CERIOMYCES Batarr. Fung. Hist. 62. Pl. 29. f. A. B. 1755. — Founded upon one species of *Polyporus* and several species of *Boletus* as these terms are used in Saccardo. The first binomial species listed is *C. crassus* Batarr., which must be considered the type of the genus, thus placing *Ceriumyces* among the *Boletaceæ*.

3. KORDERA Adans. Fam. 2:10. 1763. — Based on Vaill. Bot. Par. pl. 8. f. 1. 1727. The species here figured is not binomial and not definitely determinable.

4. MISON (Grae.) Adans. Fam. des Pl. 2:10. 1763. — Founded on *Agaricum* Mich. t. 62, 63 and briefly described. These two plates being very different and being so recognized by Micheli (Nov. Pl. Gen. 121. 1729), who represents on them two different sections of *Agaricum*, the name *Mison* properly belongs with the first which is *Polyporus igniarius* (L.) Fr. The genus name, however, cannot hold because the name of its type species as cited was not binomial.

* Read before the Botanical Society of America at Washington, December, 1902.

5. *AGARICON* Adans. Fam. 2:10. 1763.—Founded on Tournefort's pl. 330 and Micheli's pl. 60, the first of which represents *P. ignarius* (L.) Fr. The genus is, however, not established upon a binomial and moreover the name is preoccupied by *Agaricus* L.

6. *PORIA* (Brown) Adans. Fam. 2:10. 1763.—Based on Mich. Pl. 61. f. 2. 1729, a polynomial and as yet undetermined species. Hill used *Poria* for one of the large punk fungi in his Nat. Hist. 2:40, 1751 and he also had a genus *Porium* (l. c. p. 28) which seems synonymous with *Boletus*. In none of these cases is the genus properly established.

7. *POLYPORUS* (Mich.) Adans. Fam. 2:10. 1763.—Based on *P. leptcephalus* (Jacq.), which stands first in Micheli's list of species under his new genus *Polyporus* in Nov. Pl. Gen. 129. 1729. When Adanson restored the name he referred to five of Micheli's figures representing central-stemmed plants, all of which were congeneric, one being *P. leptcephalus* (Jacq.). The genus was thus restored by Adanson in its original sense, but does not hold because not founded on a binomial species.

8. *STRIGLIA* Adans. Fam. 2:10. 1763.—Founded on Bartra's Pl. 38, which represents several common species of *Agaricus*, the first being *A. quercinus* L. The genus is thus synonymous with *Agaricus*, even if considered properly established without a binomial basis.

9. *SESIA* Adans. Fam. 2:10. 1763.—Founded on *S. hirsutum* (Schaeff.) [*L. sæpiaria* (Fr.)] figured in two positions by Vaillant in Bot. Par. pl. 1. fig. 1-2. 1727. The specimens were collected on the timbers of a boat at St. Cloud. The drawing is well done and leaves no doubt as to the identity of the plant. The lack of a binomial, however, prevents the proper establishment of the genus.

10. *SERDA* Adans. Fam. 2:11. 1763.—Founded on Vaill. Bot. Par. pl. 1. fig. 3. 1727. This figure is not so clear as the first two but it very closely resembles an old resupinate form of *Sesia hirsutum* (Schaeff.) [*L. sæpiaria* (Fr.)]. Add to this the fact that the plant was collected at the same time on the same host and I think one is justified in regarding *Serda* as a synonym of *Sesia*, the two being separated by Adanson because one was resupinate and the other was not.

11. *CELLULARIA* Bull. Herb. France. 9. pl. 414. 1788.—Based on *C. cyathiformis* Bull., a single species, which is apparently the undeveloped form of some other plant, possibly *P. versicolor* (L.) Fr. or *Lenzites betulina* (L.) Fr. Owing to the uncertainty regarding the identity of this plant it cannot be accepted as the type of a genus.

12. *CERATOPHORA* Humb. Fl. Friberg. 112-114. 1793.—Erected upon a monstrous variety of *Boletus annulatus* Schæff (*Trametes odorata* (Wulf.) Fr. called *Ceratophora fribergensis*

by Humboldt, the genus name referring to its branched appearance. The normal form, common in Europe, was probably unknown to Humboldt at this time since it is not listed in his work.

13. *XYLOMETRON* Paulet, Icon. Champ. pl. 3. f. 1-4. 1793.—Based on *X. lobatum* and two other species, none of which are determinate.

14. *PYREIUM* Paul. Icon. Champ. pl. 5. f. 1-3. 1793.—Based on *P. giganteum* Paul. [*Xylostroma giganteum* (Paul.) Tode] and some doubtful species of the Polyporaceæ. Since the first species is determinate, it stands as the type.

15. *POLYPORUS* (Mich.) Paul. Icon. Champ. pl. 13. 1793.—The genus *Polyporus* as established by Micheli in Nov. Pl. Gen. 129. pl. 70-71. 1729, was such a natural division and so clearly distinguished that it remained intact for over a century. Its nomenclatorial type was *P. leptcephalus* (Jacq.) Fr. and associated with this species were some of the most common and well known members of the family. Unfortunately, however, Linnæus retained the name *Boletus* for all pore-bearing fungi and those mycologists who adopted Micheli's genus failed to establish it according to modern ideas. Adanson, for example, only cited Micheli's figures and listed no properly named species, Haller used polynomials, and Scopoli in his introduction listed no species at all under *Polyporus*. It is not until the publication of Paulet's work in 1793 that the genus is securely established. This work, written twenty or more years before its publication, contains descriptions and figures of six species of *Polyporus*; *P. ulmi*, *P. frondosus*, *P. umbilicatus*, *P. carbonarius*, *P. fasciatus* and *P. tuberaster*, four of which belong to Micheli's genus in the strictest sense. The first species, *P. ulmi*, is the very common and well known *P. squamosus* (Huds.), synonymous with *P. caudicinus* (Scop.), and must be considered the nomenclatorial type of *Polyporus* according to principles now in vogue. The general use of *Polyporus* instead of *Boletus* is due to Fries, who, knowing nothing of Paulet's work, "restored" the name in 1815 and popularized it in spite of the influence of Linnæus.

16. *SCUTIGER* Paul. Icon. Champ. pl. 31. f. 1-3. 1793.—Based on *S. tuberosus* Paul. and a few other species which are now placed in different genera.

17. *PORIA* Pers. Neues Mag. Bot. 1:109. 1794.—Based on *P. medulla-panis* (Jacq.) and two other species now considered generically distinct. See *Poria* of Adanson.

18. *MUCILAGO* Hoffm. Bot. Taschenb. pl. 12. f. 2. 1795.—Preoccupied by *Mucilago* Scop. belonging to another family of plants. Synonymous with *Xylophagus* Link.

19. *DAEDALEA* Pers. Syn. Fung. 499. 1801.—Founded on *D. quercina* (L.) and four other species. Before listing these species, Persoon quotes Battarra at some length and identifies most of the figures on his pl. 38. No mention is made of

Adanson and his genus *Striglia*, based on the same plate. Synonymous with *Agaricus* L. based on *Agaricus quercinus* L.

20. *FAVOLUS* Palis. Fl. Owar. 1:1. pl. 1. 1805.—Founded on a single species, *F. hirtus* Palis. This plant, which is commonly known as *Hexagonia hirta* Palis., recalls the true honeycomb-like structure of the hymenium which was originally the distinguishing feature of the genus *Favolus*.

21. *MICROPORUS* Palis. Fl. Owar. 1:12. pl. 43. 1805.—Founded on *M. perula* Palis. and three other species, *M. perennis* (L.), *M. fuliginus* (Fr.), and *M. nummularius* (Fr.). *M. perula* is commonly known as *P. xanthopus* Fr.

22. *XYLOPHAGUS* Link, Berl. Mag. 3:38. 1809.—The name was proposed for the section of *Merulius* called *Serpula* by Persoon in his Synopsis, 496, 1801 and is therefore to be considered as based upon *X. lacrymans* (Wulff.) and the four other species there listed. In 1825, Persoon proposed the name *Xylomyzon* for the same group. The name *Merulius* should be used in place of *Cantharellus* for a genus of the Agaricaceæ, since *Merulius* Hall. (En. Stirp., Helv. 1:33. 1742), based on species now placed in *Cantharellus*, was taken up by Boehmer in Ludwig's Def. Gen. 492, 1760, several years prior to the establishment of the genus *Cantharellus*.

The group of plants comprised in the genus *Xylophagus* do not properly belong with the Polyporaceæ, so I have proposed for them and their allies a new family, the *Xylophagaceæ*, with *Xylophagus* as the type genus (see Torreya, 3:7, 1903).

23. *LEPTOPORA* Rafin. Desv. Journ. Bot. 2:177. 1809.—Founded on *L. nivea* Rafin. and two other species. Probably a synonym of *Poria* Pers. or *Xylophagus* Link, but the identity of the species is in doubt.

24. *PHORIMA* Rafin. Desv. Journ. Bot. 2:177. 1809.—Founded on *P. betulina* Rafin. and two other species. Probably a synonym of *Hexagona* Poll. but the identity of the species is in doubt.

25. *HEXAGONA* Poll. Pl. Nov. 35. pl. 2-3. 1816.—Founded on *H. alveolaris* (DC.), (*Favolus europæus* Fr.). Persoon in Mycol. Eur. 2:35. 1825 cites this genus twice, spelling it *Hexagonia*. At Kew it is still spelled *Hexagona*. Although the form of the word is objectionable it seems best to use it as Pollini first wrote it.

26. *POROTHELIUM* Fr. Obs. 2:272. 1818.—Based on *P. fimbriatum* (Pers.) Fr. and *P. lacerum* Fr. listed in this order. According to Masee, this genus properly belongs with the Hydnaceæ.

27. *SERPULA* S. F. Gray, Brit. Pl. 1:637. 1821.—Founded on *Serpula lacrymans* (Wulf.), the earlier name *Merulius* of Hall being replaced and quoted as a synonym. The name *Serpula* had previously been assigned by Persoon and by Fries to a

section only of *Merulius*. Gray uses *Merulius* for a part of the genus *Cantharellus* and Link had proposed the name *Xylophagus* for the section *Serpula* of Persoon as early as 1809.

28. *GRIFOLA* S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. 1:643. 1821.—Based on *G. frondosa* (Dicks.) and five other species, only one of which is congeneric with the type.

29. *COLTRICA* S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. 1:644. 1821. Based on *C. perennis* (L.) and two other species which belong in a different genus.

30. *ALBATRELLUS* S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. 1:645. 1821.—Founded on *A. ovinus* (Schæff.) and one other species. Gray's citation of *Micheli* as the author of this and several other generic names used by him is not in accord with modern usage, since *Micheli* did not use these names for properly constituted genera. Synonymous with *Scutigera* Paul. established in 1793.

31. *STRILIA* S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. 1:645. 1821.—Based on *S. cinnamomea* (Jacq.), a single species, which if not identical with *P. perennis* (L.) Fr. is at least congeneric with it. It is therefore to be regarded as a synonym of *Coltricia* S. F. Gray. The living plant was probably unknown to Gray, otherwise this mistake would hardly have occurred.

32. *CERRENA* S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. 1:649. 1821.—Founded upon *C. unicolor* (Bull.) (*Dædalea unicolor* (Bull.) Fr.), a single species. Synonymous with *Agaricus*.

33. *XYLOMYZON* Pers. Mycol. Eur. 2:26. 1825.—Based on *X. lacrymans* (Wulf.) and fourteen other species. *Merulius* is cited in synonymy. A synonym of *Xylophagus* Link proposed in 1809.

34. *CYCLOMYCES* Fr. Linnæa 5:512. 1830.—Based on *C. fuscus* Fr. sent to Fries by Kunze in Sieber crypt, exs. n. 63. The specimen was already named but the publication belongs to Fries. *Loxophyllum* Kl. Hook. Misc. 2:150. pl. 79, 1831, based on *L. velutinum* Kl. mss., was published only as a synonym of *Cyclomyces* Kze. Klotzsch accepted this latter name, which he thought existed only in the mind of Kunze, making his own manuscript name a synonym; at the same time being ignorant of the fact that Fries had published Kunze's name a year before; and apparently not knowing that *Loxophyllum* had been proposed in 1826 for a genus of the *Gesneriaceæ*.

35. *LASCHIA* Fr. Linnæa V: 533. 1830.—At first monotypic, founded on *L. delicata* Fr., which, according to Patouillard, and others, belong to the *Tremellaceæ*.

36. *PHYSISPORUS* Chev. Flor. Par. 1:261. 1836.—Based on *P. obliquus* (Pers.) and eight other species.

37. *CERIOMYCES* Corda in Sturm, Deutsch. Krypt. Fl. 3:133. t. 61. 1837.—Based on the spurious species, *C. fischeri* Corda. No reference is made here to *Ptychogaster*, another spurious genus proposed by Corda about the same time.

38. *CLADOSPORUS* Chev. Fung. 1837. — Based on *C. fulvus* Chev., a single species with branched pilei covered over their whole surface with tubes. The plant appears to resemble abnormal forms of *Polyporus rufescens* Fr., but the original description is not available and Gillet's description in Champ. 1:693, 1878, may be incomplete.

39. *LENZITES* Fr. Epicr. 403. 1838. — Founded on *L. applanata* Fr. and nineteen other species.

40. *TRAMETES* Fr. Epicr. 488. 1838. — Founded on *T. benzoina* (Wahl.) and nineteen other species. In *Novæ Symbolæ*, 94, 1851, Fries said that he had up to that time considered *Trametes* a subgenus of *Polystictus* forms. Then follows a division into tribes, as was his custom with genera, and a listing of species, in which *T. (Scutata) elegans* (Spr.) stands first. The genus, was, however, properly established in the *Epicrisis*.

41. *PTYCHOGASTER* Corda, Icon. Fung. 2:24. 1838. — Founded on *Pt. albus* Cord., a single species. There is no reference made by the author to his genus *Ceratomyces*, which, like the present genus, is spurious.

42. *LASCHIA* Jungh. Verh. Bat. Genootsch. 1839. — Established on *L. crustacea* Jungh. and one other species, *L. spathulata* Jungh. According to Montagne and Berkeley the two species are not congeneric. Preoccupied by *Laschia* Fr. 1830.

43. *ASCHERSONIA* Endl. Add. 103. 1842. — Proposed for *Laschia* Jungh. because this name was preoccupied by *Laschia* Fr. Its type is therefore *L. crustacea* Jungh. This use of the name *Aschersonia* has precedence over that made of it by Montagne in 1856 for a genus of the *Nectrioideæ*.

44. *JUNGHUHNIA* Corda, Anl. Myc. 195. 1842. — Proposed for *Laschia* Jungh. because *Laschia* Fr. had been published in 1830. Preoccupied by *Aschersonia* Endl. published earlier in the same year and cited as a synonym.

45. *HYMENOGRAMME* Mont. & Berk. Lond. Journ. Bot. 329. 1844. — Based on *H. javensis* Mont. & Berk., a single species, which, according to Saccardo, is congeneric with *Laschia crustacea* Jungh. and *Laschia spathulata* Jungh., the two species upon which *Laschia* Jungh. was founded. If this is true, *Hymenogramme* Mont. & Berk. is only a synonym of *Aschersonia* Endl.

46. *GLOEOPORUS* Mont. Cuba, 234. 1845. — Founded on a single species, *G. conchoides* Mont., a member of the *Xylophagaceæ* (Torrey, 3:7. 1903).

47. *THELEPORA* Fr. Hornsch. Skand. Beitr. 2:338. 1847. — Based on *T. cretacea* Fr., a single species.

48. *ENSLINIA* Fr. Summ. Veg. Scand. 2:399. 1849. — Founded on *Sphæria pocula* Schw. and one other species. Name preoccupied by *Enslinia* Rehb. 1827.

49. *POLYSTICTUS* Fr. Nov. Sym. 70. 1851.—Founded on *P. parvulus* (Kl.) and a number of other species. A synonym of *Coltricia* Gray, proposed in 1821.

50. *FOMES* Gill. Champ. 1:682. 1878.—Founded on *F. unguatus* (Schaeff.) [*F. marginatus* (Fr.)] and sixteen other species. The name was used by Fries in Nov. Sym. 46, 1851, for a section of *Polyporus*. Karsten took up the name for generic use in 1879, a year after its adoption by Gillet.

51. *MERISMA* Gill. Champ. 1:688. 1878.—Based on *M. imberbe* (Bull.) and twelve other species. Name preoccupied for nearly a century, being used by different authors for groups of fungi in which the fruit body was branched. Persoon used it for a group of the *Clavariaceae*.

52. *POLYPORELLUS* Karst. Medd. Soc. Faun. et Fl. Fenn. 5:37. 1879.—Founded on *P. polyporus* (Retz.) [*P. brumalis* (Fr.)] and several other species. A synonym of *Polyporus*.

53. *ISCHNODERMA* Karst. Medd. Soc. Faun. et Fl. Fenn. 5:38. 1879.—Based on *I. rubiginosum* (Schröd.) [*P. resinus* (Schröd.)] and forms intermediate between this species and *I. benzoinum* (Fr.) A synonym of *Trametes* Fr. established in 1838.

54. *BJERKANDERA* Karst. Medd. Soc. Faun. et Fl. Fenn. 5:38. 1879.—Based on *B. adusta* (Willd.) and six other species.

55. *INONOTUS* Karst. Medd. Soc. Faun. et Fl. Fenn. 5:39. 1879.—Founded on *In. cuticularis* (Bull.), *In. hispidus* (Bull.), *In. unicolor* (Schw.) and *In. hypococcinus* (Berk.).

56. *INODERMA* Karst. Medd. Soc. Faun. et Fl. Fenn. 5:39. 1879.—Founded on *In. radiatum* (Sow.) and several other species. Preoccupied by *Inoderma* Gray Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. 1:498, 1821, a genus of lichens.

57. *ANTRODIA* Karst. Medd. Soc. Faun. et Fl. Fenn. 5:40. 1879.—Based on *Antr. mollis* (Sommerf.) and five other species.

58. *HANSENIA* Karst. Medd. Soc. Faun. et Fl. Fenn. 5:40. 1879.—Established on *H. hirsuta* (Wulf.) together with *H. velutina* (Fr.), *H. zonata* (Fr.), *H. versicolor* (L.), *H. decipiens* (Schw.), *H. barbatula* (Fr.), *H. vellerea* (Berk.), *H. umbonata* (Fr.), *H. zonalis* (Berk.), and other species not found in North America. Name proposed by Turcz. in Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. 17:754, 1844, for a genus of the *Umbelliferae*.

59. *POLYPILUS* Karst. Rev. Myc. 3:17. 1881.—Founded on *P. frondosus* (Dicks.) and two other species, *P. confluens* (A. & S.) and *P. speciosus* (Batarr.) [*P. sulfureus* (Bull.)] A synonym of *Grifola* Gray, 1821.

60. *TYROMYCES* Karst. Rev. Myc. 3:17. 1881.—Established upon *T. chioneus* (Fr.) and *T. pallescens* (Fr.). Difficult to distinguish from *Bjerkandera* Karst. and for the present at least considered synonymous with it.

61. *POSTIA* Karst. Rev. Myc. 3:17. 1881.—Based on *P. borealis* (Fr.) and five other species. Preoccupied by *Postia* Boiss. & Blanche, Boiss. Fl. Orient. 3:182, 1875, a genus of the Compositæ.

62. *GANODERMA* Karst. Rev. Myc. 3:17. 1881.—A monotypic genus founded on *Ganoderma flabelliformis* (Scop.) [Polyporus lucidus (Leys.) Fr.] See Torrey Bulletin for October, 1902.

63. *PIPTOPORUS* Karst. Rev. Myc. 3:17. 1881.—Based on *P. suberosus* (L.), a single species.

64. *FOMITOPSIS* Karst. Rev. Myc. 3:18. 1881.—Established upon *F. unguatus* (Batsch.) [*F. pinicola* (Fr.)] and two other species. Synonymous with *Fomes* Gill. established in 1878.

65. *HAPALOPILUS* Karst. Rev. Myc. 3:18. 1881.—Based on a single species, *H. nidulans* (Fr.)

66. *PYCNOPORUS* Karst. Rev. Myc. 3:18. 1881.—Founded on *P. cinnabarinus* (Jacq.), a single species. It had previously been used by Karsten only as a subgenus.

67. *CALOPORUS* Karst. Rev. Myc. 3:18. 1881.—Established upon a single species, *C. incarnatus* (Alb. & Schw.).

68. *GLOEOPHYLLUM* Karst. Hattsv. 2:X, 79. 1879-1881.—Based on *G. hirsutum* (Schaeff.) (*G. saepiarium* (Fr.)). Name changed later by the author to *Lenzitina*.

69. *TYLOTUS* Kalch. Grev. 9:137. June 1881.—Based on *T. lenzitifformis* Kalch., a single species, collected in Africa by J. M. Wood. The character of the genus is its tomentose gills. The author doubted if it were sufficiently distinct from *Lenzites* Fr. Name preoccupied by *Tylotus* J. Alg. Epicr. 428. 1876, a genus of the Florideae. I propose the new name *Tomentifolium* for this genus.

70. *STIGMATOLEMMA* Kalchbr. Grev. 10:104. 1882.—Based on *S. incanum* Kalch., a single species, which, according to Saccardo, is not distinct from species of *Porothelium* Fr.

71. *BRESADOLIA* Speg. Fung. Guar. 1:15. 1883.—Based on *B. paradoxa* Speg., a single species. Spurious.

72. *MYRIADOPORUS* Peck, Bull. Torr. 11:27. 1884.—Founded on *M. adustus* (Willd.) Peck. The author had some misgivings at the time, as is proved by his hesitation in adding another species, *M. induratus* Pk. to the genus just established. Spurious because based on abnormal forms; and also a synonym of *Bjerkandera* Karst. proposed in 1879 for *Polyporus adustus* (Willd.) Fr. and several other species.

73. *CALOPORUS* Quél. Ench. 164. 1886.—Based on *Cal. subsquamosus* (L.) and seven other species. A synonym of *Scutiger* Paul., 1793, and name preoccupied by *Caloporus* Karst. 1881.

74. *LEUCOPORUS* Quél. Ench. 165. 1886.—Founded

upon *L. lepidus* (Fr.) and ten other species. A synonym of *Polyporellus* Karst. established in 1879.

75. *PELLOPORUS* Quél. Ench. 166. 1886. — Founded on *P. triqueter* (Fr.) and six other species. Synonymous with *Inonotus* Karst., established in 1879.

76. *CERIOPORUS* Quél. Ench. 167. 1886. — Founded on *C. caudicinus* (Scop.) [*P. squamosus* (Huds.)] and five other species. A synonym of *Polyporus*.

77. *CLADOMERIS* Quél. Ench. 167. 1886. — Founded on *C. ramosissima* (Scop.) [*Cl. umbellata* (Fr.)] and sixteen other species. Synonymous with *Grifola* of Gray proposed in 1821.

78. *PLACODES* Quél. Ench. 170. 1886. — Founded on *P. flabelliformis* (Scop.) [*F. lucidus* (Leys.) Fr.] and a number of other species, twenty-five or more in all. A synonym of *Ganoderma* Karst. established in 1881.

79. *PELLINUS* Quél. Ench. 172. 1886. — Based on *P. igniarius* (L.) and three other species. Since this name is preoccupied by *Phellina*, assigned in 1826 to a genus of the Ebenaceae, I proposed the name *Pyropolyporus* for the present genus, referring to the ancient use of *P. igniarius* and closely allied members of the genus for the purpose of keeping fire. See *Torrey Bulletin*, 30:109. 1903.

80. *INODERMUS* Quél. Ench. 173. 1886. — Based on *In. hispidus* (Bull.) and several other species. A synonym of *Inonotus* Karst. established in 1879. The name has later been applied to a genus of Algae. Compare also *Inoderma* Karst. 1879.

81. *CORIOLOUS* Quél. Ench. Fung. 175. 1886. — Founded on *Cor. lutescens* (Pers.) and seven other species.

82. *LEPTOPORUS* Quél. Ench. 175. 1886. — Founded on a long list of species, the first being *L. epileucus* (Fr.). Name preoccupied by *Leptopora* Rafin. 1809. Synonymous with *Bjerkandera* Karst.

83. *MELANOPUS* Pat. Hym. d'Europ. 137. 1887. — Founded on *M. caudicinus* (Scop.) [*P. squamosus* (Huds.)] and several other species. A synonym of *Cerioporus* Quél. established in 1886.

84. *SPONGIPELLIS* Pat. Hym. d'Eur. 140. 1887. — Founded on *S. spumeus* (Sow.) and "some others." Not distinct from *Bjerkandera* Karst.

85. *GYROPHORA* Pat. Hym. Eur. 143. 1887. — Based on "G. lacrymans, G. umbrina, etc.," species of *Merulius* with colored spores. Name preoccupied for a genus of lichens. Synonymous with *Xylophagus*, a genus of the *Xylophagaceae*.

86. *POROPTYCHE* Beck. Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien 657. 1888. — Based on *P. candida* Beck, a single species.

87. *OCHROPORUS* Schroet. Fl. Schles. 3:483. 1888. — Based on *O. contiguus* (Pers.) and eighteen other species.

88. PHAEOPORUS Schroet. Fl. Schles. 3:489. 1888. — Based on *P. obliquus* (Pers.) and five other species.

89. DAEDALEOPSIS Schroet. Krypt. Fl. Schles. 3:492. 1888. — A monotypic genus based on *D. labyrinthiformis* (Bull.) [*D. confragosa* (Pers.)]. Type congeneric with the type of *Daedalea*.

90. MUCRONOPORUS Ell. & Ev. Journ. Myc. 5:28. March 1889. Based on *M. circinatus* (Fr.) and eleven other species.

91. PHYSISPORINUS Karst. Krit. Ofvers. af Fin. Basidsv. 324. 1889. — Based on *Ph. vitreus* (Pers.), a single species.

92. ONNIA Karst. Finlands Basidsv. 326. 1889. — Founded on *O. circinata* (Fr.) and one other species, *O. tomentosa* (Fr.). The distinguishing feature of the genus is the presence of slender, pointed brown cystidia. Synonymous with *Mucronoporus* Ell. & Ev. established earlier in the same year.

93. ELFVINGIA Karst. Krit. Ofversigt af Fin. Basidsv. 333. 1889. — A monotypic genus based on *E. lipsiensis* (Batsch) [*Fomes applanatus* (Pers.)]. See Torrey Bulletin for May 1903.

94. LENZITINA Karst. Finlands Basidsv. 337. 1889. — Based on *L. hirsuta* (Schaeff.) [*L. saepiaria* (Fr.)] and two other species. Synonymous with *Gloeophyllum* Karst. Hattsv. 2:X, 79. 1879-1881. For some reason, probably on account of its inappropriateness, the latter name was changed to *Lenzitina* in 1889.

95. OLIGOPORUS Bref. Unters. 8:114-118. pl. 7. f. 12-22. 1889. — Founded on *O. farinosus* Bref. and two other newly described species. *O. farinosus* properly belongs to the genus *Tyromyces* Karst. 1881.

96. HETEROBASIDION Bref. Unters. 8:154. 1889. — Based on a single species, *H. annosum* (Fr.), which is described at great length. Preoccupied by *Heterobasidium* Mass., 1888. Synonymous with *Fomes*.

97. CAMPBELLIA Cke. & Mass. Grev. 18:87. 1889. — Founded on *C. infundibuliformis* Cke. & Mass. and *C. africana* Cke. & Mass. Preoccupied by *Campbellia* Wight, a genus of phanerogams and therefore replaced by *Rodwaya* H. & P. Sydow, Hedw. 40:(2). 1901.

98. TRECHISPORA Karst. Hedw. 29:147. 1890. — Founded on *T. onusta* Karst., a single species.

99. CHAETOPORUS Karst. Hedw. 29:148. 1890. — Based on *C. tenuis* Karst., a single species. According to some authorities this species is synonymous with *B. resupinatus* Bolton, pl. 165, 1791, and *P. spongiosus* Pers.

100. SCLERODEPSIS Cke. Grev. 19:49. 1890. — Founded on *S. colliculosa* (Berk.) and three other species, *S. berkeleyi* (Cke.), *S. lobata* (Berk.) and *S. beyrichii* (Fr.), all taken from the genus *Trametes*. In this genus the pileus is thin and flat

with acute margin and the edges of the pores are acute and sometimes dentate.

101. *LACCOCEPHALUM* MacAlpine & Tepper. A New Australian Stone-making fungus 166. pl. 10. 1890(?).—Founded on *L. basilapidoideus* MacAlp. & Tepp., a single species.

102. *MYCODENDRON* Mass. Jour. Bot. 1. pl. 300, f. 14-16. 1891.—Based on *M. paradoxum* Mass., a single species.

103. *PODOPORIA* Karst. Hedw. 31:297. 1892.—Founded on a single species, *P. confluens* Karst. The resupinate pileus is attached only at the center.

104. *SCENIDIUM* Kuntze. Revis. Gen. 515. 1893.—Founded on *Sc. hirtum* (Beauv.) Kze., a species of *Favolus*. Kuntze gets the name from Klotzsch who used it for a subgenus in *Linnaea*, 7:200. pl. 10. 1832.

105. *SARCOPORIA* Karst. Hedw. 33:15. 1894.—Based on *S. polyspora* Karst., a single species closely allied to the *Xylophagaceae*.

106. *FAVOLASCHIA* Pat. Bull. Boiss. 54. 1895.—Founded on *F. saccharina* Pat., a single species. This genus belongs with the *Xylophagaceae*.

107. *HENNINGSIA* Möll. Protobasid. 44. 1895.—Based on *H. geminella* Möll., a single species.

108. *XANTHOCHROUS* Pat. Cat. Tun. 51-52. 1897.—Based on *X. tomentosus* (Fr.) and a number of other species from various recognized genera, which are thrown together chiefly because of similarity in spore coloration. A synonym of *Mucronoporus* Ell. & Ev. based on *M. circinatus* (Fr.) Ell. & Ev., a congener of *X. tomentosus* (Fr.).

109. *GYROPHANA* Pat. Cat. Tun. 53. 1897.—Substituted for *Gyrophora* Pat. Hym. Eur. 143, 1887, because the latter name was found to be preoccupied. Synonymous with *Xylophagus* Link.

110. *POROLASCHIA* Pat. Bull. Soc. Myc. 55. 1898.—Based on *P. micropora* Pat., a single species. Whether the above citation is correct for the establishment of the genus it is impossible for me now to determine, but the species, the only one known, is described there as new and I know of no other reference to the genus.

111. *RODWAYA* H. & P. Syd. Hedw. 40:(2). 1901.—This name was substituted for *Campbellia* Cke. & Mass., which was preoccupied by *Campbellia* Wight, a genus of the *Scrophulariaceae*. The original species are cited and transferred, i. e. *R. infundibuliformis* (Cke. et Mass.) Syd. and *R. africana* (Cke. et Mass.) Syd., in the original order.

112. *CRYPTOPORUS* Shear. Bull. Torr. 29:450. Jul. 1902.—A monotypic genus based on *Cryptoporus volvatus* (Peck).

ALPHABETICAL SUMMARY.

Names free to be used are in capitals; synonyms in lower case; the species with which the generic name is to be permanently associated follows the date.

AGARICUS L. 1753. — *A. quercinus* L.

Agaricon Adans. 1763. — *A. igniarius* (L.). Name preoccupied. See *Pyropolyporus*.

Albatrellus S. F. Gray. 1821. — *A. ovinus* (Schaeff.). See *Scutiger*.

ANTRODIA Karst. 1879. — *A. mollis* (Sommerf.).

ASCHERSONIA Endl. 1842. — *A. crustacea* (Jungh.).

BJERKANDERA Karst. 1879. — *B. adusta* (Willd.).

Bresadolia Speg. 1883. — *B. paradoxa* Speg. Genus spurious.

CALOPORUS Karst. 1881. — *C. incarnata* (Alb. & Schw.).

Caloporus Quél. 1886. — *C. subsquamosus* (L.). Name preoccupied by *Caloporus* Karst. See *Scutiger*.

Campbellia Cke & Mass. 1889. — *C. infundibuliformis* Cke. & Mass. See *Rodwaya*.

Cellularia Bull. 1788. — Type indeterminate.

Ceratophora Humb. 1793. — *C. annulatus* (Schaeff.). Spurious, established on abnormal forms.

Ceromyces Batarr. 1755. — *C. crassus* Batarr. (Boletaceae.)

Ceromyces Corda. 1837. — *C. fischeri* Corda. A spurious genus with a preoccupied name.

Cerioporus Quél. 1886. — *C. caudicinus* (Scop.). See *Polyporus*.

Cerrena S. F. Gray. 1821. — *C. unicolor* (Bull.). See *Agaricus*.

CHAETOPORUS Karst. 1890. — *C. tenuis* Karst.

Cladomeris Quél. 1886. — *C. ramosissima* (Scop.). See *Grifola*.

Cladosporus Chev. 1837. — *C. fulvus* Chev. Probably spurious.

COLTRICIA S. F. Gray. 1821. — *C. perennis* (L.).

CORIOLUS Quél. 1886. — *C. lutescens* (Pers.).

CRYPTOPORUS Shear. 1902. — *C. volvatus* (Peck).

CYCLOMYCES Fr. 1830. — *C. fuscus* Fr.

Daedalea Pers. 1801. — *D. quercina* (L.). See *Agaricus*.

Daedaleopsis Schroet. 1888. — *D. labyrinthiformis* (Bull.). See *Agaricus*.

ELFVINGIA Karst. 1889. — *E. lipsiensis* (Batsch).

Enslinia Fr. 1849. — *E. pocula* (Schw.). Name preoccupied.

Favolaschia Pat. 1895. — *F. saccharina* Pat. (Xylophagaceae.)

FAVOLUS Palis. 1805. — *F. hirtus* Palis.

FOMES Gill. 1878. — *F. unguatus* (Schaeff.) Sacc.

Fomitopsis Karst. 1881. — *F. unguatus* (Schaeff.). See *Fomes*.

GANODERMA Karst. 1881. — *G. flabelliforme* (Scop.).

GLOEOPHYLLUM Karst. 1881. — *G. hirsutum* (Schaeff.).

Gloeoporus Mont. 1845. — *G. conchcoides* Mont. (Xylophagaceae.)

GRIFOLA S. F. Gray. 1821. — *G. frondosa* (Dicks.).

Gyrophana Pat. 1897. — See *Gyrophora*. See *Xylophagus*.

Gyrophora Pat. 1887. — *G. lacrymans* (Wulf.). Name preoccupied. See *Xylophagus*.

Hansenia Karst. 1879. — *H. hirsuta* (Wulf.). Name preoccupied. See *Coriolus*.

HAPALOPILUS Karst. 1881. — *H. nidulans* (Fr.).

Heterobasidion Bref. 1889. — *H. annosum* (Fr.). Name preoccupied. See *Fomes*.

HEXAGONA Pall. 1816. — *H. alveolaris* (DC.).

Hymenogramme Mont. & Berk. 1844. — *H. javensis* Mont. & Berk. Name preoccupied. See *Aschersonia*.

Inoderma Karst. 1879. — *In. radiatum* (Sow.). Name preoccupied.

Inodermus Quél. 1886. — *In. hispidus* (Bull.). Name preoccupied. See *Inonotus*.

INONOTUS Karst. 1879. — *In. cuticularis* (Bull.).

Ischnoderma Karst. 1879. — *I. rubiginosum* (Schrad.). See *Trametes*.

Junghuhnina Corda. 1842. — *J. crustacea* (Jungh.). Name preoccupied. See *Aschersonia*.

Kordera Adans. 1763. — Not based on a binomial species.

LACCOCEPHALUM MacAlp. & Tepp. 1890(?). — *L. basilapidoides* MacAlp. & Tepp.

Laschia Fr. 1830. — *L. delicata* Fr. (Tremellaceae.)

Laschia Jungh. 1839. — *L. crustacea* Jungh. Name preoccupied. See *Aschersonia*.

LENZITES Fr. 1838. — *L. applanata* Fr.

Lenzitina Karst. 1889. — *L. hirsutum* (Schaeff.). See *Gloeophyllum*.

Leptopora Rafin. 1809. — Species indeterminate.

Leptoporus Quél. 1886. — *L. epileucus* (Fr.). Name preoccupied. See *Bjerkandera*.

Leucoporus Quél. 1886. — *L. lepideus* (Fr.). See *Polyporellus*.

Melanopus Pat. 1887. — *M. caudicinus* (Scop.). See Cerioporus.

Merisma Gill. 1878. — *M. imberbe* (Bull.). Name preoccupied. See Bjerkandera.

Merulius (Hall.) Boehm. 1760. — (Agaricaceae, as the name is used by Saccardo.)

MICROPORUS Palis. 1805. — *M. perula* Palis.

Mison Adanson. 1763. Not based on a binomial species.

See Pyropolyporus.

Mucilago Hoffm. 1795. — Preoccupied by *Mucilago* Scop.

See Xylophagus.

MUCRONOPORUS Ell. & Ev. 1889. — *M. circinatus* (Fr.).

MYCODENDRON Mass. 1891. — *M. paradoxum* Mass.

Myriadoporus Peck. 1884. — *M. adustus* (Willd.). See Bjerkandera. Based on abnormal forms.

OCHROPORUS Schroet. 1888. — *O. contiguus* (Pers.).

Oligoporus Bref. 1889. — *O. farinosus* Bref. See Tyromyces.

Onnia Karst. 1889. — *O. circinata* (Fr.). See Mucronoporus.

Pelloporus Quél. 1886. — *P. triqueter* (Fr.). See Inonotus.

Phaeporus Schroet. 1888. — *P. obliquus* (Pers.). See Physisporus.

Phellinus Quél. 1886. — *P. igniarius* (L.). Name preoccupied. Pyropolyporus proposed. See Torrey Bulletin for Feb. 1903.

Phorima Rafin. 1809. — Species indeterminate.

PHYSISPORINUS Karst. 1889. — *Ph. vitreus* (Pers.).

PHYSISPORUS Chev. 1836. — *P. obliquus* (Pers.).

PIPTOPORUS Karst. 1881. — *P. suberosus* (L.).

Placodes Quél. 1886. — *P. flabelliformis* (Scop.). See Ganoderma.

PODOPORIA Karst. 1892. — *P. confluens* Karst.

Polypilus Karst. 1881. — *P. frondosus* (Dicks.). See Grifola.

Polyporellus Karst. 1879. — *P. polyporus* (Retz.). See Polyporus.

Polyporus (Mich.) Adans. 1763. — Not founded on a binomial.

POLYPORUS (Mich.) Paulet. 1793. — *P. caudicinus* (Scop.).

Polystictus Fr. 1851. — *P. parvulus* (Kl.). See Coltricia.

Poria Adans. 1763. — Not founded on a binomial.

PORIA Pers. 1794. — *P. medullapanis* (Jacq.).

Porolaschia Pat. 1898. — *P. micropora* Pat. (Xylophagaceae.)

POROPTYCHE Beck. 1888. — *P. candida* Beck.

Porothelium Fr. 1818. — *P. fimbriatum* (Pers.). (Hydnaceae?).

Postia Karst. 1881. — *P. borealis* (Fr.). Name preoccupied. See Bjerkandera.

Ptychogaster Corda, 1838. — *Pt. albus* Corda. Spurious.

PYCNOPORUS Karst. 1881. — *P. cinnabarinus* (Jacq.)

Pyreium Paul. 1793. — *P. giganteum* Paul. Not in the Polyporaceae.

PYROPOLYPORUS Murrill. 1903. — *P. igniarius* (L.).

RODWAYA H. & P. Sydow. 1901. — *R. infundibuliformis* (Cke. & Mass.).

SARCOPORIA Karst. 1894. — *S. polyspora* Karst. Allied to Xylophagus.

Scenidium Kze. 1893. — *S. hirtum* (Palis.) Kze. See Favolus.

SCLERODEPSIS Cke. 1890. — *S. colliculosa* (Berk.).

SCUTIGER Paul. 1793. — *S. tuberosus* Paul.

Serda Adans. 1763. — Not based on a binomial. See Gloeophyllum.

Serpula Gray. 1821. — *S. lacrymans* (Wulf.). See Xylophagus.

Sesia Adans. 1763. — Not based on a binomial. See Gloeophyllum.

Spongipellis Pat. 1887. — *S. spumeus* (Sow.). See Bjerkandera.

Stigmatolemma Kalch. 1882. — *S. pincanum* Kalch. See Porothelium.

Striglia Adans. 1763. — Not based on a binomial. See Agaricus.

Strilia Gray. 1821. — *S. cinnamomea* (Jacq.). See Coltricia.

THELEPORA Fr. 1847. — *T. cretacea* Fr.

Tilotus Kalch. 1881. — *T. lenzitiformis* Kalch. Name preoccupied. See Tomentifolium.

TOMENTIFOLIUM nom. nov. — *T. lenzitiforme* (Kalch.).

TRAMETES Fr. 1838. — *T. benzoina* (Wahl.).

TRECHISPORA Karst. 1890. — *T. onusta* Karst.

Tyromyces Karst. 1881. — *T. chioneus* (Fr.). See Bjerkandera.

Xanthochrous Pat. 1897. — *X. tomentosus* (Fr.). See Mucronoporus.

Xylometron Paul. 1793. — Type indeterminate.

Xylomyzon Pers. 1825. — X. lacrymans (Wulf.). See Xylophagus.

Xylophagus Link. 1809. — X. lacrymans (Wulf.). Proposed in Torrey 3:7, 1903, as the type of a new family, the Xylophagaceae.

New York City.

THE GENUS SARCOSOMA IN NORTH AMERICA.

ELIAS J. DURAND.

The genus *Sarcosoma* includes several large gelatinous *Bulgaria*-like Discomycetes. It was proposed by Caspary, in a letter to Winter, for the *Bulgaria globosa* Fries, and a new variety, var. *platydiscus* Caspary. The description first appeared in Rehm's Discomycetes, page 497, 1891. In this place Dr. Rehm doubtfully referred to it the *Bulgaria rufa* Schw., and this species has remained the only known representative from North America. In August, 1901, I collected, at Blowing Rock, North Carolina, two *Bulgaria*-like fungi which are referable to this genus, and I have thought it desirable to bring together at this time complete descriptions of such forms as are at present known to occur in our flora. All of the following descriptions were made by me after a careful examination of the living plants, and the changes made by drying have also been noted.

SARCOSOMA Caspary, in Rabenh. Krypt. Flora, 1^s:497. 1891. *Burcardia* Schmidel, Anal. Plant. 3:261. 1797. (not Schreb. 1789). *Bulgaria* Fries, Syst. Myc. 2:166. 1822, in part.

A genus of the Bulgariaceæ. Plants not erumpent, sessile or stipitate, usually brown or blackish, at least externally, spongy-gelatinous. Asci long cylindrical. Spores 8, uniseriate, hyaline, continuous, elliptical. Paraphyses filiform, septate, branched.

Differs from *Bulgaria* principally in the superficial habit, and in the hyaline spores. Plants of large size growing on half buried sticks and branches.

A. Disk tawny-ochraceous

B. Plants stipitate, watery-gelatinous, shrinking much in drying; spores narrowly elliptical, 18-25 x 8-12 μ , cortex parenchymatous.

S. rufum.

B. Plants sessile, tough-gelatinous, shrinking but little in drying; spores broadly elliptical, 25-30 x 15 μ , cortex not parenchymatous.

S. carolinianum.

A. Disk black, cinereous-olive when dry.

S. cyttarioides.

SARCOSOMA RUFUM (Schw.) Rehm, Rabenh. Krypt. Flora 1^s: 497. 1891. *Bulgaria rufa* Schw., Syn. Fung. Am. Bor. p. 178.